



Annual Highlights, July 2004–June 2005

MISSION

The Global Conservation Fund (GCF) finances the creation, expansion, and long-term management of protected areas in the world's biodiversity hotspots, high-biodiversity wilderness areas, and important marine regions.

GCF is part of the Conservation International (CI) Conservation Funding Division, which supports key activities by CI, other nongovernmental organizations, communities, entrepreneurs, and other partners. GCF was launched in 2001 with a \$100 million contribution from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.

GCF investments have helped secure protection for some 36.1 million hectares of terrestrial and marine habitat. As of July 2005, the total GCF portfolio covered 84 million hectares. During fiscal year 2005 (July 2004–June 2005), GCF awarded \$6.6 million in grant funding. These new grants brought the global portfolio to \$18.3 million, with \$12.6 million or 69 percent of funds, supporting projects implemented by partner organizations.

FY 2005 INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Madagascar Protected Areas and Biodiversity Foundation

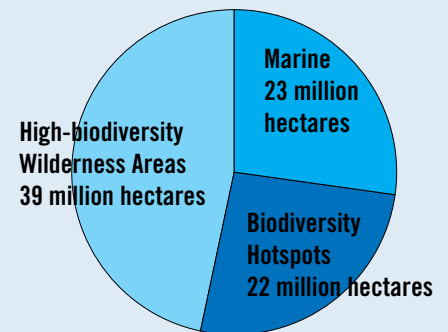
On January 6, 2005, the Republic of Madagascar, CI, and WWF signed a declaration establishing the Madagascar Protected Areas and Biodiversity Foundation. The Foundation will provide sustainable financing for the benefit of protected areas and biodiversity in Madagascar. It aims to raise \$50 million over the next five years and, to date, has received more than \$30 million in pledges.

The Foundation is an important long-term financing mechanism to help President Marc Ravalomanana meet his September 2003 pledge to triple his country's protected area network to 6 million hectares by 2008. Under the plan, the government will expand its terrestrial protected area coverage from 1.5 million hectares to 5 million hectares and its coastal and marine-area coverage from 200,000 hectares to 1 million hectares.

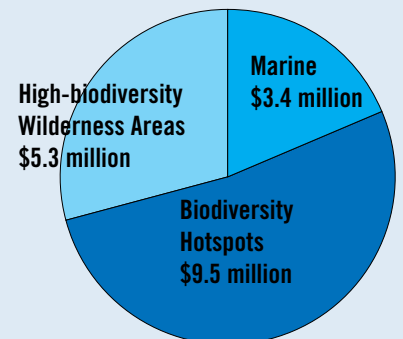
In addition to its financial commitment of \$1 million, GCF played an instrumental role in the creation of the foundation, from redrafting the existing Malagasy Foundation Law to enable creation of a foundation that meets GCF's due diligence standards to ensuring that the documents and structure of the foundation represent international best practices. The collaboration between GCF and the other donors (including Agence Française de Développement, Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial, and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) has also resulted in strong relationships and opportunities for collaboration and cooperation in other contexts.

Summary of Investments by Hectares and Dollars

Hectares Protected in Priority Areas



Funds Allocated in Priority Areas



Namaqua National Park Wilderness Corridor, South Africa

GCF and CI's Southern Africa Hotspots Program brokered a deal with South Africa National Park Trust to buy private land in the Namaqualand area of the Succulent Karoo Hotspot. The deal is an important first step of a strategy to create a biodiversity conservation corridor linking an expanded Namaqua National Park to the coast and an adjacent marine protected area.

The objective of the Namaqua Wilderness Corridor Initiative is the purchase of a 30,000-hectare corridor that will effectively create a 160,000-hectare core protected area. In addition, the corridor initiative is expected to lead to the establishment of new economic opportunities for local communities.

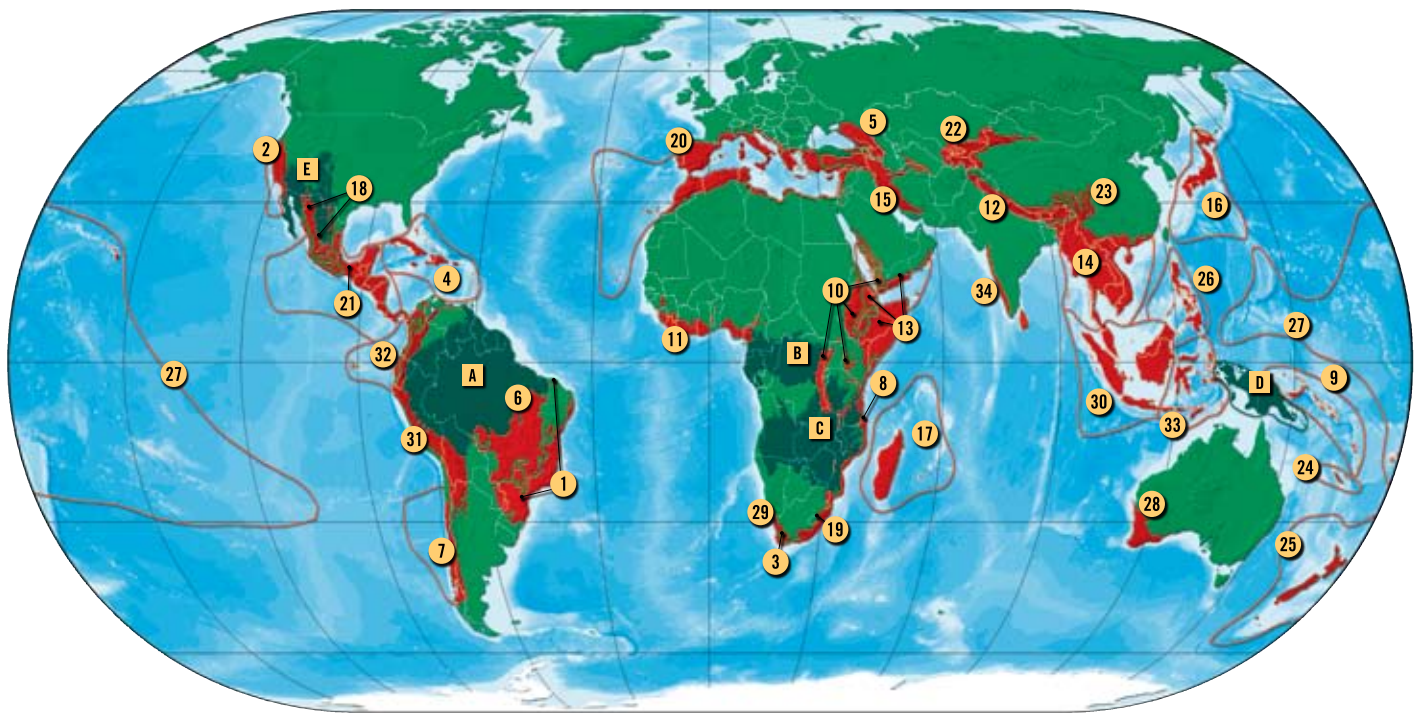
The South African government is committed to decreasing the newly purchased lands protected, incorporating them into the national park system, and supporting the future management and related tasks associated with an expanded national park.

The imminent establishment of the coastal and marine component of Namaqua National Park, comprising 970,000 hectares, provided an opportunity to create a coast-to-upland protected area in the region. GCF will fund these land purchases and is currently assessing the price and amount of co-financing available for the purchases.

WHERE WE WORK

GCF funds benefit projects in 36 countries:

Belize	Indonesia
Bolivia	Kiribati
Brazil	Liberia
Cambodia	Madagascar
Cameroon	Mexico
Chile	Mozambique
Colombia	Myanmar
Congo	Namibia
Costa Rica	Panama
Democratic Republic of Congo	Papua New Guinea
Ecuador	Paraguay
Fiji	Peru
Honduras	Philippines
Gabon	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Solomon Islands
Guatemala	South Africa
Guyana	Suriname
	Uganda
	Venezuela



Hotspots and Wilderness Areas

Biodiversity Hotspots

Earth's biologically richest places, with high numbers of species found nowhere else. Hotspots face extreme threats and have already lost more than 70 percent of their original vegetation.

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|---------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Atlantic Forest | 7 Chilean Winter Rainfall-Valdivian Forests | 17 Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands | 29 Southwest Australia |
| 2 California Floristic Province | 8 Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa | 18 Madrean Pine-Oak Woodlands | 30 Succulent Karoo |
| 3 Cape Floristic Region | 9 East Melanesian Islands | 19 Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany | 31 Sundaland |
| 4 Caribbean Islands | 10 Eastern Afromontane | 20 Mediterranean Basin | 32 Tropical Andes |
| 5 Caucasus | 11 Guinean Forests of West Africa | 21 Mesoamerica | 33 Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena |
| 6 Cerrado | 12 Himalaya | 22 Mountains of Central Asia | 34 Wallacea |
| | 13 Horn of Africa | 23 Mountains of Southwest China | |
| | 14 Indo-Burma | 24 New Caledonia | |
| | 15 Irano-Anatolian | 25 New Zealand | |
| | 16 Japan | 26 Philippines | |
| | | 27 Polynesia-Micronesia | |
| | | | 28 Western Ghats and Sri Lanka |

High-Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

Vast regions of relatively undisturbed land with many species found nowhere else. These areas still claim at least 70 percent of original vegetation and have low human population densities.

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| A Amazonia |
| B Congo Forests |
| C Miombo-Mopane Woodlands and Savannas of Southern Africa |
| D New Guinea |
| E North American Deserts |

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